Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1806. [No. 1776.

SALES AT VENDUE.

n every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
orner of Prince and Water streets,
variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitaon and the prices of which are established, n at any time be viewed and purchased at the west limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

JUST RECEIVED,
A few bales Woollens,
Consisting of
Flannels, Coatings, narrow Cloths,
d Baizes—Also one bale of Dowlas, that ll be sold on liberal terms, by
James Patton.
Who has on hand, for Sale,
ondon Porter & Jamaica Rum.
December 4. d3t

Just Received,
By the schooner Betsey, and
FOR SALE,
5,000 lbs. COFFEE,
barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and tons of LOGWOOD.
E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
N the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It ill accommodate a family, and a flour and rocery store. There is a shed sufficient to ld 4,000 bbls. flour. E. J.
September 2 dtf

Wanted to Purchase,
A *NEGRO SERVANT*, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well ommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*
November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,
FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or rly so.
Apply to the Printer.
September 27. d

A MILLER WANTED.
One who can come well recommended will employment by applying to the subscriber Alexandria. E. JANNEY.
9th mo. 29th, 1806.

---

t received from the Havana, and for sale by the subscriber,
A consignment of SEGARS, of very first quality.
A. C. CAZENOVE.
October 28, d

Just Received,
ship Enterprize, Capt. Colcord, from Liverpool, laying at Merchants wharf,
AND FOR SALE,
A CARGO OF SALT,
Consisting of
500 sacks Liverpool stoved,
3000 bushels do. coarse.
For terms apply to
William Hodgson.
November 3. d.

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three y BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street upied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—ply to
James Patton.
tober 20. d

Robert Gray.
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
large supply of SLATES, of an excellent quality,
For sale by the dozen or single.
November 6.

CARR'S
Stranger in Ireland.
A few copies received, for sale by ROBERT AY, Bookseller, King-street.
ALSO,
dies' and Gentlemens' Pocket Almanacks,
FOR THE YEAR 1807.
November 22.

Salt afloat.
500 bushels Ground Allum Salt, on board Sloop Maria Antoinette, and for sale, by
Wadlworth & Butler.
Who have also landing, from said Sloop, at Powell's wharf,
3 pipes Cognac Brandy,
20 boxes mould Candles,
50 barrels prime Beef,
10 do do. Pork,
5 quarter casks Teneriffe Wine.
November 26.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
10 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do. of superior qual.
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } *of excellent*
2 do. L. M. do. do. } *qual. warranted pure.*
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. Marsalla wine
20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
10 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests hyson-skin tea
300 bushels St. Ubes salt.
Wadsworth and Butler,
Union, between King and Prince-street.
October 18.

The Subscriber
Informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has now open, and for sale in the house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Cazenove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince Streets, a handsome assortment of
GOODS,
of this fall's importation—
—CONSISTING OF—
Superfine, Fine, and Forrest } *Cloths.*
Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,
Manchestry,
Plains and Kerseys,
Halfthicks and Napt Cottons,
Napt Frizes and Flushings,
Blue and grey Coatings,
Ladies superfine Coatings,
A handsome choice of Flannels,
Rose and striped Blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Printed Counterpanes,
Irish Linens and Dowlasses,
Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,
Brown and white Platillas,
White and brown Rolls,
Burboon Gurrahs,
Mammoodies,
Shoes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of taylors Silks Twist and Threads—All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for ready money. He hopes to meet with that encouragement his attention to business may seem to merit from a generous public.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitchen and granery at Broad Creek, in Maryland, (holding an unexpired lease for the same) with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, containing a number of excellent apple trees—the ground equal to any for a garden—It is also an excellent stand for a tavern or blacksmith shop, either of which would be immensely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a proper manner. The terms will be made easy by early application as above.
November 5. dtf

FOR RENT,
The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to
William Hodgson.
Sept. 25. d

---

13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun
July 26.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.
PURSUANT to an order of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the coffeehouse, on Monday, the 15th current, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. a *NEGRO MAN*, who calls himself *Jerry*, and who was apprehended and committed to jail as a runaway,
R. Mafs, D. M.
December 3. dts

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
Three bales of assorted 7-4 superfine Broad-Cloths, from 15 to 18*s* sterling cost.
Three bales of Ladies Habit Cloth, at 11*s* to 14*s* sterling.
Two bales of assorted plain and knapt Coatings, from 5*s* 9*d* to 12*s* sterling.
The above goods are of the latest importation, and purchased on advantageous terms, and will be sold at a very low advance for approved endorsed notes.
December 1. dtf

Just Received
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
10 hhds. retailing Molasses
12 tierces of good Rice
100 bbls. kiln-dried Corn Meal
3 hhds. old Antigua Rum
6 hhds. Green Coffee
20 casks of Lime, and
3000 bushels of Salt.
M. MILLER.
December 2.

Russia Sheetings.
100 pieces entitled to debenture,
For sale by
John G. Ladd.
November 28. d

The Subscriber has received
The following ARTICLES,
Which he offers for Sale very low:
15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy
10 hogsheads wel flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.
AND ON HAND,
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson Skin, and
First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations.
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, *very old WINES.*
A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
New England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns
James Sanderson.
September 17

Clover Lots and building Lots.
I WILL RENT for a term of years, or LEASE on ground rent for ever, a number of LOTS on Washington and Columbus streets—some of which are well taken with Clover
J. H. HOOE.
N. B. I will also RENT for one or more years, a small *HOUSE*, with a good *GARDEN*, on Gibbon street.
July 28. 1aw

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR]
An Abridgment of the History of England,
From the Invasion of JULIUS CAESAR, to the Death of GEORGE the II.
BY DOCTOR GOLDSMITH.
And continued down to the PEACE of AMIENS, (1802) by an eminent writer.
December 5.

Wanted to Purchase,
1500 *White Oak Posts and* 3000 *Rails.*
Apply to
John Gadsby.
December 8. 6t

☞ Removal.
BRUSH MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has removed four doors above his former stand, and opposite Hodgkin's Indian-Queen tavern, where he has on hand and will constantly keep a general assortment of BRUSHES, which he offers for sale on as low terms as they can be purchased within the United States—Likewise Cake and Liquid Blacking, and a Liquid for polishing tairtop Boots.
John Shakes.
December 9. d3t

☞ Cash given for Hogs Bristles.

Fifty Dollars Reward,
For apprehending Richard Gotier,
WHO BROKE JAIL LAST NIGHT.
HE was committted, on his own confession, of passing counterfeit checks; He is about 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, grey eyes, very much pitted with the small pox, and a good deal round shouldered. He was a sailor in the United States' service; had a blue sailors' jacket and trowsers, a long blue coat, several white linen shirts, a pair of shoes, and a very good black hat.
The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the said *Gotier* in any jail, and giving me information thereof.
DANIEL C. BRENT, Marshal,
Of the district of Columbia.
Washington City, Dec. 7. [8] d2w

Negroes to Hire.
TO be hired, for the ensuing year, on before the first day of January next, several likely Virginia born NEGROES, consisting of men, women and girls; some of whom have been accustomed to washing, ironing, and waiting in the house. Also some good plantation laborers, belonging to the Preston estate.
Frances Alexander.
December 6. 3taw3w

VALUABLE LANDS,
To be Sold very Cheap.
I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cliesh Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.
December 4, eo3w 1aw till 1st May

RICHMOND, Dec. 5.

General Assembly of Virginia.

On Tuesday the following communication was laid by the governor before the house of delegates. The same communication was yesterday submitted to the attention of the senate:

Richmond, December 1, 1806.

SIR,

NO object is more grand or pleasing in the estimation of the philanthropist, than an assembly of the representatives of a free people, looking up to them as the fountain of all power and the depositary of the sovereignty of the country. History affords no proof of the existence of system similar to our own in any age or nation of antiquity, nor does it appear that such a plan ever formed a part of the speculations of their greatest sages; and if we turn our eyes to the present state of three quarters of the globe, we shall find nothing to console the friends of representative democracy. It is in the United States only that we acknowledge the power, and bow to the sovereignty of the people, in the respect which we pay to their representatives. The general assembly of Virginia convened from every portion of its territory, bringing with them the wishes, the principles, and the intelligence of their constituents, the guardians of the public interests, and superintending every department of our political concerns, are approached through you, with all the respect due to their character.

It is the business of the executive to attend to the faithful execution of the laws; it is right that they should render to the representatives of the people, an account of the manner in which they discharge that duty, and communicate to them such defects in the laws as may have been discovered in their operation; and although there is no express provision in our constitution authorizing the executive department to communicate its opinions on any measures of improvement, or promotive of the public welfare, I am well assured that such opinions, when imparted in the proper spirit, will always receive a due attention. Influenced by these impressions, I beg leave to make the following communication to the legistature.

The duties of the executive, imposed by the constitution or the general laws of the land, they trust have been fully executed; but have not been diversified by any remarkable incident worthy of communication. They rejoice in the happiness of the people under the operation of equal laws, provided by the wisdom of the legislature, for the protection of their liberties and property.

The public institutions in this city have been objects of the particular attention of the executive. The manufactury of arms has been conducted, as heretofore, under the superintending vigilence and skill of the ingenious major John Clarke, with a success equal to the most sanguine expectations of the friends of that useful and valuable establishment. A detailed report of its operations will be prepared, as usual, by the superintendant, and will form the subject of a subsequent communication. At present I beg leave to observe, that by the act of the fifth of February last, the sum of forty thousand dollars was appropriated for the expense of manufacturing arms, including officers' salaries, with an express restriction that, the operations should be so conducted as to prevent the expenditure of a greater sum, and that it should not be lawful for the auditor to issue warrants to a greater amount—It was manifest that, to keep the institution in operation, and at the same time to keep within the limits of the appropriation, there would be a necessity for retrenching the expenses of the establishment. Accordingly, those of the artificers were discharged, whose services could be spared with the least injury, and every exertion was made to comply with the wishes of the legislature by keeping within the limits of the restriction imposed. But, in an establishment so extensive as our manufactury of arms, it is impossible, on the first experiment, to foresee with certainty, what particular system of operation will keep the institution in motion for a given time, on a given sum. And it was found some time in the first of October, that the expenses had already equalled the appropriation which the executive were bound not to exceed. Thus situated, the proper course to be pursued became an important object of anxious enquiry. To have permitted the establishment to have remained idle, by discontinuing its operations until the meeting of the assembly, would have been attended with the most serious inconvenience & injury. Waving the consideration of all other disadvantages of such a procedure, it will, perhaps, be sufficient to observe, that the most of the artificers have been induced, by the promise of employment, to come to Virginia from remote parts of the union; and in many instances, there were actual contracts still in force between them and the commonwealth. It was conceived that, if we failed to furnish them with employment, by discontinuing the operations of the manufactory of arms, they would be absolved from their obligations to the public; and depending on employment for subsistence, they would have been compelled to seek it elsewhere, and to abandon the institution. They had been procured after much trouble, with great difficulty and expense; they had arrived at great skill in their respective branches of business, and had become attached to the institution. Had they been compelled to abandon it, their loss would not have been supplied but at great expense and after a considerable lapse of time, during which this important establishment would have languished, or remained idle. It was therefore conceived by the executive to be their duty to retain the services of these valuable men, provided it could be done without a departure from the intentions of the legislature, which they hold in too high respect ever knowingly to violate. It was communicated to them, that the artificers were willing to continue in the public employment in carrying on the operations of the manufactury of arms, although they knew there was no law to provide for their payment, and that the executive had no right to make any contract, to compromit the public faith. They demanded no such contract, and if demanded, none would have been made. They were willing to throw themselves on the liberality of the assembly, provided the executive would permit them to proceed in their usual employment, and would promise to state the case, and recommend them to the consideration of the legislature. The executive could not hesitate a moment to accede to these terms and directed the operations to be carried on as usual, and such articles to be purchased by the superintendant, as should be absolutely necessary to the progress of the establishment; the persons of whom they were purchased, agreeing to rest their claims for payment, on the same footing with that of the claims of the artificers.

The Superintendant had also a considerable time before requested some merchants of this city to procure a quantity of steel, files and flints, essentially necessary for the future use of the manufactory of arms: and altho' the merchants who had procured these articles, had expected immediate payment, yet they also consented to wait, until it should be provided for by the assembly. I now take much pleasure in most heartily recommending the claims of the artificers to the early consideration of the legislature, as also the other claims above-mentioned. I most solemnly assure the general assembly, that the course pursued by the executive has not arisen from any wish to evade the law of the last session, by expending on this object a larger sum then was appropriated; and it is hoped that their conduct will be approved, when it is remembered that the subject is completely within the power of the assembly, and that the expences incurred since the last appropriation was exhausted, may justly be considered as forming items in the expences of the new year: over the appropriations of which the legislature have full controul, and may enlarge or limit them at pleasure. If the present legislature should pursue the same policy which influenced the last, of restraining the expences of this establishment within certain limits, I have the pleasure to assure the general assembly, that the experience of the last year will enable the executive to continue the operations, and at the same time to keep within the bounds prescribed. But I beg to be indulged with some further observations, and to recommend to the fostering care of the legislature, this noble institution, which arrests the attention of every stranger, extorts even from the European traveller, the tribute of high admiration, and if put into the extensive operation of which it is capable, would ensure to us the all-important object of placing in the hands of the whole of our militia, arms, equal, if not superior, to any in the world. The blessings which we enjoy under our free constitutions have been procured by the blood of our ancestors, and can never be too highly estimated. Do we not undervalue them, when we remain without the means of defending them?—The history of nations teaches the melancholy truth, that justice and propriety of conduct towards others will afford but poor guards for our safety. To be protected from insult, injury and invasion, we must depend on means which, in the estimation of other nations, are more substantial. We must be able to repel force by force; and when inevitable necessity points to war, we must be prepared with the instruments of destruction. With this view, the legislature have erected, at great expence, this noble establishment, in a situation the most eligible that can be conceived, and it is superintended by genius and skill that need not shrink from any comparison. I therefore most respectfully submit to the consideration of the assembly, whether we ought not to avail ourselves of all the advantages of our situation, by putting this institution into full and extensive operation.

But while I recommend the fabrication of new arms, it is my duty to state to the legislature, that of the arms heretofore distributed to the militia, there has been a loss and destruction truly alarming, which will no doubt attract the serious attention of the assembly. I have not yet received official information sufficient to pronounce with certainty on the extent of this loss. Should it be received before the close of the session, it shall certainly be communicated. The assembly, however, may be assured, that the actual loss is very great; and of those remaining, many are so damaged as to be unfit for service. Various applications from different parts of the state have been made to the executive, to prescribe the mode of repairing these arms, and particularly to allow a portion of the militia fines to be applied to that object. But the executive conceived they had no power over the subject, and it remains for the wisdom of the legislature to adopt measures more effectually to prevent the loss of arms, and to provide for repairing them, when damaged.

The penitentiary establishment has demanded and received much of the attention of the executive. This institution founded on benevolence and on which the friends of humanity have dwelt with so much pleasure, has not yet been sufficiently long in operation to receive all the improvements that may be dictated by experience and observation. I have the pleasure to communicate for the information of the general assembly, a report from the keeper of the Penitentiary exhibiting a statement of the number of convicts received in each year, since the commencement of the establishment, and the crimes of which they have been convicted.

It will be seen that of 283, the total number of convicts that have been sent there for punishment, one hundred and fifty two have been discharged—5 have escaped, fourteen have died— and there are now 112 in confinement.

It exhibits a result which must be pleasing to the friends of the institution, that the number of crimes has not increased since its establishment; and holds out the consoling hope, that all the amendments which may be suggested by the lights of experience, will occasion a diminution of the number of criminals, and that many of them may be restored to the community useful members of society. Early in the last spring the executive appointed a committee of two of their own body, Alexander Stuart and William W. Henning, esq. "to visit the jail and penitentiary house and examine minutely into the manner in which the rules and regulations of the said jail are carried into effect, and also into any other matter which they might judge proper relative to the institution." These gentlemen made their report on the 12th of April to which I invite the attention of the legislature as exhibiting those causes which in the opinion of the executive, have contributed to render the system expensive to the commonwealth and in some respects unequal to the sanguine expectations of its early admirers. One great cause is the want of co operation and attention on the part of some of the gentleman appointed inspectors. "When it is considered no measure of importance can be adopted by the keeper without the approbation of the acting inspectors" it is manifest "that the want of a regular attendance on their part must be attended with the most serious inconvenience. On this subject permit me to observe, that the office of inspector is not only a very unpleasant one, but if properly executed will require much time and attention; and experience proves that we have no reason to hope for a more regular attendance of the inspectors, unless it shall be induced or enforced by some other regulations to be adopted by the legislature. Another cause mentioned in the report is "the difficulty of enforcing obedience to the rules and regulations prescribed for the government of the convicts from the necessity imposed by law, of calling in the aid of two inspectors, and the mayor of the city of Richmond, before any adequate punishment can be inflicted."

On this subject I speak more positively because I speak from experience and actual observation. We have given to the system of mild treatment, the fairest trial and sad experience teaches us that, in many instances, nothing but the most rigorous punishments allowed by the law can restrain the ungovernable spirits of some of the convicts. To the friend of humanity and of the dignity of human nature, it is painful to be compelled to inflict corporal punishments. But, when no others will answer, and necessity requires them, the humanity which would forbear, is misplaced, and becomes injustice to the community. Five convicts, who had been discharged from the penitentiary, have been returned for second offences, thereby manifesting that no change or reformation had been wrought upon them by their previous confinement, and the discipline of the institution. I beg leave to suggest that the 24th section of the act of 1796, which was intended by the legislature to apply to such cases, and to inflict an increased punishment, is defective, and has never been carried into effect, because it prescribes no mode of legally ascertaining the former conviction of the same person. I submit for the consideration of the assembly, whether it be not advisable in such cases, to direct an investigation in the district court of Richmond, where may be easily procured the records of the former conviction and the evidence of the identity of the person.

There is one circumstance in relation to this institution, which, I conceive, is highly worthy the attention of the legislature. It is the frequency with which the most desperate and daring attempts are made by the convicts to effect their escape. These plans, although well conceived and deeply laid, have not succeeded in any instance since your last session: but they have sometimes approached the very moment of execution before they have been discovered. Disappointment seemed not to discourage them, and it was at length found necessary to increase the detachment of the public guard stationed at the penitentiary, and to require the constant presence, both day and night, of one of the commissioned officers. It has not since been found advisable to lessen the force stationed there, nor to dispense with the presence of the officer; so that although escapes are thus prevented, the object is accomplished at a vast expense to the community, and greatly to the public injury, by so weakening the public guard, as to render it less competent to protect the public property in this city, for the preservation of which it was originally established. It is therefore respectfully submitted, whether sound policy does not require an encreased severity of punishment for escapes or attempts to escape.

On the training and disciplining the great body of the militia, so frequently the subject of communication to the assembly I forbear to make any observations; not because I deem the subject uninteresting, but because its importance at all times, and particularly in the present aspect of our foreign relations, is so obvious, that it is impossible any thing I could say could increase the impression already existing on the mind of every member of the assembly. I beg leave, however, to remark, that the rules of discipline as established by congress in their resolution of the 29th of March, 1779, and which by the directions of the assembly have been distributed among the officers of the militia have no relation to cavalry exercise or discipline; nor has any system of discipline ever been furnished the officers of cavalry for their information. Permit me to recommend to the consideration of the assembly, a small "treatise on the new sword exercise for cavalry," which is said to have been digested partly from the Prussian and partly from the Hungarian exercise for hussars, and to be universally introduced into the armies of Europe; and is believed to contain the best system of cavalry exercise now extant. I am indebted for this treatise to major John Clarke, the superintendant of the manufactory of arms, who enclosed it to me in a very sensible and well-written letter, with the patriotic wish that it might be published and circulated among the officers of cavalry, with the addition of engravings, executed in the style of those in Steuben's discipline, exhibiting the horseman in all the various attitudes of performing the motions and evolutions described in the treatise. The executive approved the plan, but determined, before its execution, to submit it for the consideration of the assembly.

[*To be continued.*]

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, December 6.

We find on a re-examination of a Hamburgh paper of the 11th of October, that the French ambassador Laforest, had left Berlin. That the king of Prussia's head. quarters were at Erfurth, to the southward of which place, and towards the frontiers of Franconia, and consequently between the Prussian and French armies, are situated the Black Forest and the Forest of Thuringen.

The London Star of October the 11th says,

"The promptitude evinced by our government, cannot fail at the present moment, to animate the country, and to procure for the ministers the cordial approbation of all parties. We have three or four armies afloat which on the moment of lord Lauderdale's re-call are sent to hurl vengeance against our enemies in Italy, in Africa, and in America, and to deprive them of those commercial resources which have hitherto been left them."

Mr. Eox was buried on the tenth of October.

The brave Hood was mending so fast that it was expected he would go with one of the expeditions to South America.

PHILADELPHIA Dec. 5.

Arrived, brig Jane, Wicks, 30 days from St. Pierres, Martinique, late William Wicks, master, who died in the West-Indies, now in charge of James Hemphill, supercargo, who reports, that on the 31st October there was an embargo laid in St. Pierres, in consequence of the arrival at Fort Royal of a division from France; but it was taken off again next day, as soon as it was ascertained that the division consisted only of a frigate and two brigs; there were four other frigates sailed with them from Rochefort, one of which was taken coming out, the other three are unaccounted for. Nov 4th, sailed from St. Pierres, and left there, ship Lorenzo, Dill, and brig Ruth & Mary, Russel, both of this port, time of sailing uncertain — Spoke brig Antelope, from New-London, out 28 days, beating in. Off the Pearl Rock, and in sight of St. Pierres, was brought to by the British government brig Dominica, capt. ——, who sent an officer on board, requesting that Mr. H. would return with him on board the Dominica, with all his papers; during 3 hours and an half detention, he underwent the most strict examination and was then dismissed. The captain of the Dominica, whose name he does not recollect, treated him with the greatest politeness and in the most gentlemanly manner, apologized for the minuteness of the examination of his papers, which he said was become necessary in consequence of the illicit trade that a number of our countrymen were carrying on, and which, he said, he was determined as far as lay in his power to break up, by taking his station before the town of St. Pierres, and boarding every vessel going in or coming out—he had but lately taken the command of the Dominica.

Just before we were brought too, saw the Dominica send off two boats which pulled in for the shore, with an intention of boarding and carrying off a small dragging schooner that was in under the land, but they were beat off by two forts and a number of soldiers who had collected on the beach, and kept up a pretty brisk fire of cannon and musket shot, we could see the cannon shot strike without the boats, and was informed whilst on board the Dominica, that the musket balls also went over them, but no lives lost or injury done.—November 9, in lat. 19 40 N. long. 64 30, W. he was brought to by the private armed British ship Union, captain Parker, from Surinam bound to Charleston, out 7 days. Captain P. sent an officer on board the Jane, who, after asking a few questions, left her without requiring a sight of her papers. November 13, lat. 24 24, long. 68 40, spoke the ship Rose, Clark, from Boston bound to Jamaica, out 13 days, all well. November 18, lat. 31, long. 70, saw a large spar to windward; it being then almost calm, hoisted out the small boat and sent her along side of it. It proved to be a schooner's main mast, between 60 and 70 feet long, carried away above deck. It had no rigging on it, and had, apparently, been a long time in the water.

10 pipes third proof Holland Gin,
8 pipes fourth proof Bourdeaux Brandy,

For sale by

Roberts and Griffith.

December 8. 2aw2w

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

Latest from Europe.

Captain Thurlo, who arrived at Newburyport on Sunday last from Alicant, which place he left on the 26th of October states that previous to his leaving Alicant he was informed by Mr. John H. Rodgers a respectable merchant of that place, that *certain* accounts had been received there that Lord Lauderdale actually left Paris on the 16th Oct. Captain Thurlo, also informs that several days after leaving the Straits of Gibraltar, he spoke the English squadron under the command of commodore Hood, consiting of five ships of the line, three frigates and two smaller vessels, who informed him that they had received advices of Lord Lauderdale's leaving Paris the 16th of October being the same date of the Alicant account.

[From the well known veracity of captain Thurlo, says the Newburyport Herald and the short passage he had from Europe, we place the utmost confidence in the correctness of the above information.]

Extract of a letter from Trinidad, dated November 14.

"Miranda is here with his army, in the most deplorable condition. They have hardly bread to eat. After his attack on the Main, he proceeded to Barbadoes, but was fearful to land, the shore being lined with sheriffs waiting to lay hold of him for debts contracted there. He immediately left that place, and arrived here a few days ago; in consequence of which a meeting of merchants and others petitioned the government to compel him to leave the place. They have not, however, been successful. The governor has pledged himself that he would carry on no offensive operations while here, unless instructed so to do by his court. He is execrated by his own followers. I really pity a number of those young men whom he has so shamefully deceived. Thus ends this great expedition, and thus I trust will end every expedition that has for its object the revolution and ransacking of any country. Miranda is so much in debt, and so many people ready to lay hold of him, should an opportunity offer, that I think he will never leave this island."

DEMOCRACY UNVEILED!

The governor of Pennsylvania, in his speech to the legislature, recommends a law to be passed upon the following principles:

"That every printer and editor of a newspaper, or other periodical work, should register his name in some public office of the proper county, to be evidence of the fact of publication, upon trials at law; and that whenever a grand jury shall present a press, as a public nuisance, the printer and the editor should be bound in a recognizance with sureties for their future good behaviour *and the court authorized to suppress it for a limited time*"

GALLATIN DENOUNCED.

The Aurora, (says the New York Evening Post,) has for some time spoken of Mr. Gallatin in the most disrespectful manner. The following extract from the Jeffersonian paper at Richmond; (the Enquirer) shews pretty plainly that Gallatin is out of favor, which we presume is only a prelude to *out of office*.

"Was Mr. Gallatin offended;—did he suppose himself neglected or degraded because the president did not *prostitute the honor of his country, and his own personal respectability, by calling him to his counsel upon the great affairs of state?*

The policy of *the Non-Importation Act* has been tested, and the mortification of repeal is imposed on its projectors. With all the candor that distinguishes his character, Mr. Jefferson says in his special message—"In the mean time, we find, by the communications of our plenipotentiaries, that a temporary suspension of the act of last session, prohibiting certain importations, would, as a mark of candid disposition on our part, and of confidence in the temper and views with which they have been met, have a happy effect on its course"

"A step so friendly will afford further evidence that all our proceedings have flowed from views of justice and conciliation, and that we give them willingly that form which may best meet corresponding dispositions." It is, however, rumored that he might have gone further and said; "The British government has met us at the threshold, and a repeal of the non-importation act is made the *sine qua non* of negociation."

Hence it appears, that the only results of this great war measure are humiliation and delay to the United States—expence and inconvenience to our merchants and ship-owners!

The bull-feasts, on this occasion, have left nothing to the parties concerned but the grateful odour of burnt hoofs and horns! [*Phil. Register.*]

Time which with the aid of due perseverance seldom fails to accommodate every thing to its allotted station, and to make the tightest shoe at last easy to the foot that persists in wearing it, has so completely reconciled the good people of America to the conduct of our executive, that he can do nothing now which they are not prepared to receive without murmur. In one respect he has conferred upon them the blessing of unanimity—Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed. The people expect nothing from him—no not one of them. In this, say what some of them will, they are unanimous, and he good soul is tender enough not to disappoint them. Nullity is what the people expect, and most conveniently for their expectations nullity is all administration has to offer them.—They have now been treated like the man in one of the Eastern tales, to six courses of empty dishes and glasses, while mine host solicits them to regale themselves, and cries eat my friends, eat—come, drink, drink heartily!—and they pretend to feed and fare sumptuously. Of all the exquisite repasts which the president has yet given, his message in this day's paper, is that which has by far the highest relish in that kind. In one sort of ingenuity indeed, it surpasses "Swift's love song in the modern taste"—For we declare to heaven that it is our firm belief that if that great satirist had known the president, and thought of him as we do, and had sat down to his desk to write a paper to ridicule him as a statesman, he would not have succeeded so well as Mr. Jefferson himself. Federalists! whatever your party triumph may be, you cannot but grieve at this speech, with all the motives to resentment you may have, you must hang your heads in shame for your degraded country, for humanity. We have not time to say more at present, but recommend to our readers, when conning over this message, to read along with it Swift's notable rhymes on *Whiston* and *Ditton*. *New-York Peoples' Friend.*

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

THE JEWS AND BONAPARTE.

Translation of a Hebrew letter from A I S. B. S dated Paris, Sept 23 according to the Western calculation, to S. P. S. esq. London.

Rejoice with me, my dear brother, in the deliverance, which after a lapse of so many ages, is at length wrought out for us. The bondage of Israel is terminated; the shackles are burst asunder. A mighty deliverer hath appeared in splendor, and stretched forth a powerful arm to minister to our glory! The great emperor and king, a chosen scyon of the stock of Israel hath planned our restoration to the land of our fathers. You have doubtless heard the glad tidings! But few, except the faithful, knew that our august emperor and king was of the royal seed of David. This our glorious prince, who despiseth all forms, and setteth at nought *all human rules of action* hath now permitted us to publish and proclaim to the Gentiles, and declare his genealogy, which is as follows; from David to Napol, he reckons nine generations; from Napol to Joseph seventeen; from Joseph to Jerome 23; from Jerome to Lazar six; and from Lazar to Napol, who was distinguished in our holy tongue by the holy cabalistic epithet of Bee-ab-har, i. e. the son of the Father of the Mountain, in allusion to *Sion*. Now it came to pass that Napol Benabbar, after the dispersion of our nation, went and sojourned in one of the isles of the Gentiles, where, in compliance with the prejudices of the inhabitants and to conceal his royal descent, he Italianized Benabbar into Bonaparte.

From him is our emperor and king descended, of this doth he now make his boast, and called us together, to prove his high descent, and restore *Sion*. And he has also vouchsafed to inform us that the great *Talleyrand* is no less a personage than the *Sage Ahitophel* resuscitated, to regulate the world by his counsels: who hath in his turn, made known unto us, that the emperor and king, with his whole court, will in grand gala, in presence of the empresses and queens and all the princesses of his house, submit to the *operation* enjoined by our holy law: And moreover he hath commanded the *Pope* and *Cardinals in full conclave*, together with all the *Kings of his creation*, to submit to a *curtailment*, which will secure to us a complete triumph over the uncircumcised.

Caution, to Tavern-Keepers, &c.

Whereas the subscriber has received satisfactory information of the intention of a certain JESSE B. LEWIS, Printer, and late a midshipman in the navy of the United States, to *rob* him of a large sum of money, thro' the agency of a second person, which person was to procure a good horse, a genteel suit of clothes, and new saddle bags—put his clothes in them, lace and lock them, and cut a slit in them under the flap large enough to run his arm in; then come to his lodgings in Alexandria, and he would shew him where a rich Tavern-Keeper lived, who was daily in the receipt of a great deal of money, that he must put up there and deliver his saddle-bags to the Landlord, and the next day call for his bags and search for his pocket-book, and charge the Landlord with robbing him of it—and that he the said Lewis would come in at the same time and ask for the *fifteen hundred dollars* he promised to lend him, and that he should then declare he had been robbed of *three thousand dollars*, and that he (Lewis) would declare and make oath, that at his lodgings he saw him count three thousand dollars, put them into his pocket-book and saddle-bags and take them to the tavern, and as the Tavern-Keeper had the money or could easily procure it, he would pay it, or, if he did not it could be recovered by law." This is therefore to caution all persons against so artful a Swindler.

JOHN GADSBY.

December 10. 3t.

Public Notice.

At West-End, Fairfax county, on Wednesday the 17th, and Thursday the 18th day of December, will be sold,

The crop of Corn, Fodder, Hay, Plantation Tools and Utensils, the property of Mr. *John West*, deceased.

At which time and place will be Rented, for the term of one year,

The Dwelling-House, Garden, and Farm, containing upwards of forty acres, lying on Hunting-Creek, and joining the lots of Messrs. Korn and Wiseminller.

And on THURSDAY, the 18th of Dec. will will also be sold, at Mr. West's late residence near the Falls Church,

Forty volumes of Books on various subjects, the crop of Corn, Fodder, Hogs, a Waggon, & Gears, Plantation Tools and Utensils, some Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, and a sulky, The terms are ready money,

Charles Little, *Executor* of John West, deceased.

December 10. d6t

The Learned Pig,

Now grown to be the Wonderful Hog.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Learned Pig is to be seen at Mr. John Began's, Spring-Garden.—This Hog will read printing and writing, and answer any question put to him, tell the hour of the day to one minute, likewise tell the day of the month and year, how many persons there are in the room—it will distinguish colors to the astonishment of every spectator—it will add, substract, multiply and divide—and to conclude, any person may draw a card from a pack and keep it conceal'd, and the hog, without hesitation, will discover the card when drawn from another pack.

To be seen from nine o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening.

Admittance 25 cents—Children half price.

December 10. 3t

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's; lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

ALSO,

Red, Green and Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single Skin—for sale at HORWELL'S Patent Suspender Manufactory, Prince-street.

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

HAS RECEIVED

Per the ship LEONIDAS, *and* BOSTON, *from Liverpool—and the* WOLF, *from London,*

The greater part of his FALL ASSORTMENT:

And daily expects the residue by the ship William and John.

September 22. d1weotf

60 quarter-casks of the best quality *Mountain Wine*, for sale by

John G. Ladd.

November 19. d

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the circuit court of the United States for the fifth circuit and district of Virginia, will be sold at public auction on the 7th day of January next, at the town of Occoquan in the county of Prince William, about forty likely Virginia born Slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, among which are a number of boys and girls, of from 8 to 15 years of age. These slaves have been brought up in the neighborhood of Occaquan, and have for some years past been under the management of the late James Lawson dec'd—and have been heretofore commonly called Lawson's slaves—They will be sold for cash.

Under the same decree, will also be sold, at public auction, on the 8th day of January next, at the same place, sundry Tracts of Land lying in the counties of Fairfax & Prince William, formerly mortgaged by John Semple to the said James Lawson, deceased.—These tracts of land are situated in the neighborhood of the town of Occoquan, and some of them bind upon the Occoquan river. They are well known in that neighborhood by the name of Lawson's Land, and could be shewn by most of the landholders in that part of the country. Those who may be inclined to become purchasers of these lands, may obtain accurate information of the situation and contents of the tracts, by applying to Mr. Robert Ratcliffe, of Fairfax county, who hath lately made surveys of the greater part of them.—The lands will be sold in tracts or divided so as to accommodate purchasers, and this will be arranged on the day of sale. The terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in one year from the day of sale, and the payment to be secured by bond with approved security—the other three-fourths in three equal annual installments; the payment of the first of these installments commencing at the end of two years from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser. A mortgage will also be required upon the lands purchased, to secure the payments of the whole of the purchase money.—Deeds will be made by the Commissioners upon securing the payments in the manner above mentioned.

One or more of the commissioners will attend at Occaquan, with Mr. Robert Radcliffe the surveyor, on the 5th and 6th of January next, for the purpose of giving to persons inclined to purchase those lands such information as may be in their power touching the title, situation, and boundaries of the different tracts.

Thomas Swan,
Edward Washington,
Benjamin Botts, } *Com'rs.*

December 3. 2awts

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL offer at public sale, at *Herndon's* tavern, in the town of Fredericksburg, on *FRIDAY*, the second day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for cash;

Between 50 and 60 Negroes,

Lately attached to the Chatham estate, consisting of laborers and tradesmen, of different kinds, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. &c. Also, a good miller, cook, gardener, trainer of horses, and some valuable house servants. They are, for the number, as likely and as valuable a set of negroes as any in Virginia: also, some work horses and farming utensils. Should any person in the neighborhood be disposed to purchase at private sale, prior to the said day, I will be ready to treat with them.

I will also sell, at Private Sale,

Some Lots in the town of Fredericksburg, my Lands adjoining Stafford court-house, my Lands in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, and my Farm called *Clark's*, on the Rappahannock river, about three miles below Fredericksburg.

The Place of Sale of the above property will be *Bell's Tavern*, in the town of Falmouth, where an agent will attend the two days preceding the day of sale, to treat with those who may wish to purchase at private sale.

William Fitzhugh.

November 4. eods

Advertisement.

RAN AWAY from the employment of the subscriber, the 24th of last October, a Negro Man, named SAM—he appears to be about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a dark mulatto, has a scar under one of his eyes, believed to be the left, speaks quick and has a kind of stammer in speaking—had a long black coat, blue trousers, light jacket, and a sheeting shirt, with sundry other cloaths. He belongs to some estate below and was under the direction of Mr. Thomas Irvin, from whom I hired him for a year. He has a wife at Mr. David Jamieson's, in Caroline county, it is suspected he may be lurking in that neighborhood. Whoever will apprehend him shall have a reward of TEN DOLLARS upon delivering him to me in Alexandria.

Robert Smith.

November 26. 3aw2w*

CASH given for clean Linen & Cotton Rags by the printer of this paper.

SLATE.

100 Boxes, in good order.
Apply to
Bonsal & Ricketts.

December 1 2:3w

Flour, for Family Use.

A constant supply of best Superfine Flour, of Ravensworth Brand, for family use and bakers, will be kept at Mr. Thomas Irwin's warehouse, at the lower end of King street

Also for Sale.

A few hundred bushels of old Corn, for cash only.

W. Wedderburn.

December 3. 1aw1stJan

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney, } *Ex'rs.*

November 28. 2awtf

Just Received and for Sale

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto, by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

October 18 1aw3m

Will be Sold,

On very moderate terms if applied for immediately 5 or 6 thorough bred

BROOD MARES,

Which have been bred from the very best stock, and most approved crosses in Virginia, also four or five very capital and

High-bred Colts,

Which were gotten by the celebrated English horses Bedford, Cliffden, Dare Devil, & Punch.——Pedigrees of the Mares and Colts will be furnished to purchasers.

ALSO—*Will be Sold,*

On moderate terms the thorough bred and elegant stallion

CANDIDATE,

For which 1000 dollars was refused at a year old. He is a beautiful blood bay of great bone and figure, and will make a capital horse for the Western country. At the same place may be had from thirty to forty head of sheep consisting of Muttons and Lambs.

Be pleased to apply at Ravensworth to

JOHN BOWEN.
Manager.

Nov. 26. 1aw

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a power executed by *Augustine J. Smith* and *Henry Rose*, to secure the payment of 5000l. with interest, I shall on the *first day of January*, 1807, expose to sale for ready money, at Fairfax court-house, so much of the tract of LAND sold and conveyed by Battaile Fitzhugh to the said Smith and Rose on the 2d day of September, 1797, (the same being part of the Ravensworth tract in Fairfax county) as will pay the sum of 2263l. part of the said 5000l. with interest on 1677l. part of the same 2263l. from the first day of January, 1799, and on the balance thereof from the first day of October in the same year.

THOMAS FITZHUGH.

October 20. 1awtIJ

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The subscriber returns his grateful thanks to his friends and patrons, for their past favors and liberality towards him; and begs leave respectfully to inform them, and the inhabitants of Alexandria generally, that he will commence his NIGHT SCHOOL on *Monday* the 22d instant, at his Academy in Prince-street.

Young gentlemen, desirous of becoming acquainted with the arts of Surveying, Navigation, use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics, will meet with due attention from

William Slade.

September 20 d3t.aw

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT *DWELLING-HOUSE*, on Duke-street, near the collector's office—Also the House, at present occupied by myself. GURDEN CHAPIN.

November 21. eo3w

☞ *REMOVAL.*

The Subscriber has removed his Store to King street, opposite the Washington Tavern.

Where he has for Sale,

Burlaps, oznaburgs and ticklenburgs,
Hessians and brown rolls,
White and brown platillas,
Round & white yarn dowlass,
Bocadillas and quadruple Silesias,
German shirting and sheeting linens, } By the piece or package, some of which are entitled to dk
Superfine and second cloths,
Cassimeres and Manchestry,
Fine and coarse coatings and flannels,
Plains, kerseys, and Kendal cottons
Rose and striped blankets,
Worsted and mill'd hose,
Cotton and silk ditto
Plain and furniture dimities
Chintzes and calicoes,
a Silk & cotton cambrics and undressed ginghams,
Cambric muslins and cambric dimities,
A variety of plain and fancy muslins
Flanders laces and edgings
An elegant assortment of ribbands
Satins, lutestrings, pelongs and sarsenets
Silk, picnic and lace gloves, mitts & sleeves
Silk velvets and silk shawls
Split straw and Leghorn bonnets
7/8 and 4/4 Irish linens
Shirting and apron checks
White and colored threads
Durants, wildboars and bombazetts
Russia sheetings and ravens ducks
Gurrahs, baftas, copas and mamoodies
Gilly's and common check handkerchiefs
Fresh imperial tea in small chests
Scotch and rappee snuff in kegs and boxes
M, F, FF, and eagle Brandywine gunpowder, in kegs

And a variety of other articles all of which will be sold on the most moderate terms, either wholesale or retail.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 11. e tu&th

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Money.

To the highest bidder, at Public Auction, at DAWSON's TAVERN, in the county of Loudoun and town of LEESBURG, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of January next, by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the fifth circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term last, in a suit depending in said court between the executors of *Daniel Mildred*, deceased, who was surviving partner of *Mildred and Roberts*, plaintiffs, and *Samuel Hough* and others defendants—

300 acres of Land, near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armistead Long,
Charles F. Mercer, } *Com'rs.*

Richmond, 17th Oct.—22. (Nov 4.) 2aw8w

To be Rented,

THE two story FRAME HOUSE, on King-street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Bacon's store—Also the HOUSES on Jones's Point, formerly occupied by Mr. William Patterson, with six or seven acres of land adjoining, for one or more years, as may be agreed on—Also one or more acres of the marsh, and the upland adjoining next to Col. Hooe's fence.—Any person or persons disposed to build may have a lot or lots 20 feet by 100 feet, for ten years, at one shilling a foot ground rent; and at the end of the term of ten years, he or they, his or their heirs & assigns, shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for ten years longer, on paying such ground-rent as the lot or lots shall be worth in the opinion of three impartial men, and shall be entitled forever to a renewal of the lease at the expiration of each term of ten years on the same conditions; or they may have lots on a moderate ground rent forever. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker* for the houses, and to the subscriber for the lots.

Stephen Cooke.

Leesburg, Nov. 24. 2aw3w&oawtf

Lost or Mislaid,

A *CERTIFICATE* for 25 shares of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, from No. 5638 to 5722 inclusive—20 of which were indorsed as transferred to *Paul Bastl*, on the 27th March, 1802. This Certificate is suspected to have been lost in Baltimore some time between last February and this day. Information thereof, given to the office of the above company, or to this office, will be thankfully acknowledged.

November 15. 1aw6w

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *James Smith Deblois*, late purser of the United States frigate Constitution, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, or suits will be instituted to enforce the same. Given under my hand this 21st of November, 1806.

Lewis Deblois, *Ex'r.*

November 21. 3taw6w

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. Dandridge, deceased.

September 18. eo

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, to whom *Adam Douglass*, of the town of Winchester, has conveyed certain property, as trustees for the benefit of such of his creditors as shall accede to the terms particularized in the deed of conveyance, *hereby give notice*, that they will proceed on the 15th day of December next, to carry into effect the trust to them confided, by disposing of the property and distributing the proceeds among the creditors according to the terms of the above mentioned deed of trust, and in such a manner as they or a majority of those who shall accede thereto shall direct.

Henry St. G. Tucker,
Alfred H. Powell.

November 25. 2aw 15th Dec

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, stone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

July 15. d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.